

# THE VASCULAR FLORA OF CENTRAL FLORIDA: TAXONOMIC AND NOMENCLATRURAL CHANGES, ADDITIONAL TAXA<sup>1</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

Fifty-one taxa new to the vascular flora of central Florida, 30 of which are exotics, and 65 nomenclatural or taxonomic changes are reported.

When a flora is published, it is only a statement of present knowledge and not a finite product; there are invariably changes, some even before the ink is dry. An excellent example is the report of over 30 additions by Anderson (1984) to the vascular flora of the Florida panhandle (Clewell, in press). The publication of a flora usually has a stimulatory effect resulting in the urge to discover taxa overlooked by the author(s) and to refine certain treatments. This is, or should be, one of the intentions of the author(s) of a flora. The recently published vascular flora of central Florida (Wunderlin 1982) has had this desired effect, and some of the results are presented here. We hope this paper will further stimulate others to bring forth their findings.

The following includes 51 taxa reported as new to the region. Of these, 30 are exotic species, the introduction of which carries strong implications concerning possibly detrimental changes in the native flora of Florida. Specimens examined or representative specimens and the herbaria in which they repose are cited. Also reported are 65 nomenclatural or taxonomic changes deemed necessary because of recent taxonomic findings. The families are arranged according to the Englerian sequence.

## PTERIDACEAE

*PTERIS MULTIFIDA* Poir. This Old World species is cultivated and occasionally naturalized. Citrus Co.: *Diddell s.n.* (FLAS); *E. St. John s.n.* (FLAS); *R. St. John s.n.* (FLAS).

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TRISMERIA TRIFOLIATA (L.) Diels. This tropical species native to south Florida is probably a chance introduction into Hernando County. Hernando Co.: *Mosura s.n.* (FLAS). Palm Beach Co.: *Farnsworth s.n.* (FLAS).

#### BLECHNACEAE

STENOCHLAENA TENUIFOLIA Moore. A native of Asia and occasionally cultivated, this species was found as an escape at one site in central Florida in the 1930's where it still occurs. It was reported by Lakela and Long (1976) but overlooked by Wunderlin (1982). It was again found in 1984 at a second site. Hillsborough Co.: *E. St. John s.n.* (FLAS); *Wunderlin & Beckner 9824* (USF).

#### ASPIDIACEAE

THELYPTERIS RETICULATA (L.) Proctor. This is the northernmost station for this tropical species in Florida. Lee Co.: *Craighead s.n.* (FTG).

#### ZANICHELLIACEAE

ZANICHELLIA PALUSTRIS L. The inclusion of this species adds the family Zanichelliaceae to the flora. Citrus Co.: *Hartman 51* (FLAS); *Swindale 1156* (FLAS).

#### CYMODOCEACEAE

SYRINGODIUM FILIFORME Kuetz. = *Cymodocea filiformis* (Kuetz.) Correll. Leaf form and inflorescence differences provide supporting evidence that *Syringodium* should be treated as distinct from *Cymodocea*. Our species is retained in the former genus by den Hartog (1970).

#### POACEAE

ERIOCHLOA MICHAUXII (Poir.) Hitchc. var. SIMPSONII Hitchc. This rare, distinctive variety is endemic to Collier and Lee counties. Lee Co.: *Brumbach 5583* (USF); *Brumbach 5788* (FLAS).

LEERSIA VIRGINICA Willd. This species is somewhat frequent in north Florida and so was expected in our area. Marion Co.: *Hall 1354* (FLAS). Osceola Co.: *Shuey & Poppleton 1522* (USF). Sumter Co.: *Wunderlin et al. 6590* (USF).

LEPTOCHLOA FILIFORMIS (Lam.) Beauv. This South American species occurs in our area as a weed in a sugar cane field. Palm Beach Co.: *Dusky s.n.* (FLAS).

LUZIOLA FLUITANS (Michx.) Terrell & H. Robins. = *Hydrochloa caroliniensis* Beauv. *Hydrochloa* is reduced to synonymy under the older name *Luziola*; the oldest valid epithet is *fluitans* of Michaux (Terrell & Robinson 1974).

PASPALUM NICORAE Parodi. This introduction from South America is found locally in pastures and along roadsides in our area. Hendry Co.: *Hall 618* (FLAS, USF). Orange Co.: *Gruis s.n.* (FLAS).

PHARUS LAPPULACEUS Aubl. Study by E. Judziewicz (pers. comm.) reveals that this is the correct name for the Florida material and must replace *P. parvifolius* Nash which has been misapplied.

Acceptance of *Piptochaetium* as a segregate of *Stipa* (M. Barkworth, pers. comm.), necessitates the following two changes.

PIPTOCHAETIUM AVENACEUM (L.) Parodi = *Stipa avenacea* L.

PIPTOCHAETIUM AVENACIOIDES (Nash) Valencias & Costas = *Stipa avenacioides* Nash.

ROTTBOELLIA EXALTATA L. f. An introduction from tropical Asia, this troublesome weedy grass is becoming increasingly frequent in Florida. Palm Beach Co.: *Johnson s.n.*

(FLAS). Martin Co.: *Osernigo s.n.* (FLAS); *Bregger s.n.* (FLAS). Hillsborough Co.: *Wunderlin 9426* (USF).

*SETARIA ITALICA* (L.) Beauv. This native of Eurasia is cultivated and sparingly naturalized in Florida. Sarasota Co.: *Shuey 2586* (USF).

#### CYPERACEAE

*CAREX STIPATA* Muhl. This common species of eastern North America is now known to extend into the northwestern part of central Florida. Citrus Co.: *Burdett s.n.* (USF).

*Dichromena* is not readily separated from *Rhynchospora* and is best treated as a section of the latter (Thomas 1984); the following two nomenclatural changes are necessary.

*RHYNCHOSPORA COLORATA* (L.) Pfeiffer = *Dichromena colorata* (L.) Hitchc.

*RHYNCHOSPORA LATIFOLIA* (Baldw.) Thomas = *Dichromena latifolia* Baldw.

*RHYNCHOSPORA ELLIOTTII* A. Dietr. This northern species has been found well into central Florida. Polk Co.: *Wheeler s.n.* (FLAS).

*RHYNCHOSPORA FLORIDENSIS* (Britt. ex Small) Pfeiffer. Thomas (1984) cites the following specimen of this Caribbean and south Florida species. Polk Co.: *Jennings s.n.* (CM, n.v.).

#### ARECACEAE

*LIVISTONA CHINENSIS* R. Br. This Old World palm is commonly cultivated in Florida and sparingly naturalized. Manatee Co.: *Shuey 2589* (USF).

#### BROMELIACEAE

*DYCKIA BREVIFOLIA* Bak. A native of Brazil, this species is occasionally cultivated in central Florida and is locally escaped. Two patches of plants and scattered seedlings were found in a dry disturbed area that was formerly sand pine scrub. Pinellas Co.: *Bekner 2602A* (USF).

#### COMMELINACEAE

*COMMELINA CAROLINIANA* Walt. Although reported from Florida by Small (1933), Radford et al. (1968), and Ward (1968), its rareness and resemblance to *C. erecta* obscured its identity until study by R. Faden (pers. comm.) confirmed its presence in central Florida. Lee Co.: *Hoffman 12* (FLAS). Manatee Co.: *Genelle & Fleming 2207* (USF); *Garber s.n.* (US). Palm Beach Co.: *Felix s.n.* (FLAS, US).

*COMMELINA NIGRITIANA* Benth. var. *GAMBIAE* (C. B. Clark) Brenan. Robert Faden (pers. comm.) has determined that our plants are best referred to var. *gambiae*.

Plants from Highlands County previously assigned to *Tradescantia hirsuticaulis* Small are best considered as variants of *T. roseolens* (R. Faden, pers. comm.). *Tradescantia hirsuticaulis* is found to the north of our area and is excluded from our flora.

#### AGAVACEAE

*AGAVE DESMETTIANA* Jacobi. Probably originally native to Mexico, this species is cultivated in Florida and rarely escaped. The collections listed are cited by Gentry (1982). Lee Co.: *Brumbach 7798* (FLAS); *Brumbach 8459* (FLAS).

#### AMARYLLIDACEAE

Reexamination of our naturalized *Crinum* species reveals specimens previously identified as *C. amabile* Donn should be provisionally determined as follows, pending further studies of this difficult genus (A. Meerow, pers. comm.).

CRINUM ASIATICUM L. A native of tropical Asia and cultivated in Florida where locally escaped. Lee Co.: *King 111* (USF); *Todd 126* (FLAS, USF).

CRINUM LATIFOLIUM L. var. ZEYLANICUM (L.) Hook. f. ex Trimen. A native of Asia, this species has been found as an escape from cultivation along roadsides and in pastures. Hillsborough Co.: *Wunderlin et al 9494* (USF). Pasco Co.: *Hansen & Hansen 9948* (USF). Sumter Co.: *Wunderlin et al. 9813* (USF).

ZEPHYRANTHES TUBISPATHA Herb. Native to the West Indies, this species is occasionally cultivated in Florida and rarely encountered as an escape. Pinellas Co.: *Beckner 2620* (USF).

#### ORCHIDACEAE

ANACHEILUM COCHLEATUM (L.) Hoffsgg. var. TRIANDUM (Ames) Sauleda, Wunderlin & Hansen = *Encyclia cochleata* (L.) Dressler. *Anacheilum*, a segregate of *Encyclia*, is considered a distinct genus following Pabst et al. (1981). The Florida plants are triandrous and should be recognized at the varietal level.

MESADENUS POLYANTHUS (Reichenb. f.) Schlechter = *Spiranthes polyantha* Reichenb. f. Garay (1982) recognizes *Mesadenus*, a segregate of *Spiranthes*.

SACOILA LANCEOLATA (Aubl.) Garay = *Stenorrhynchos lanceolatus* (Aubl.) L. C. Rich ex Spreng. Garay (1982) recognizes *Sacoila*, a segregate of *Spiranthes* and *Stenorrhynchos*.

SACOILA LANCEOLATA (Aubl.) Garay var. LUTEALBA (Reichenb. f.) Sauleda, Wunderlin, & Hansen. Materials of this tropical American taxon were previously seen from collections only to the south of our area in Florida. DeSoto Co.: *Beckner 2255* (FLAS). Okcechobee Co.: *Sauleda & Sauleda 8646* (USF).

#### CASUARINACEAE

CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA L. = *C. litorea* L. *Casuarina litorea* was published in the dissertation of Linnaeus' student Stickman in 1754. The names published in this work are now specifically rendered invalid according to Article 34, ICBN (Voss 1983). Therefore, the more familiar combination *C. equisetifolia* L. (Amen. Acad. 4:143. 1759) is reinstated. There is still controversy concerning the author citation for both the genus and species. Bullock (1960) considers Linnaeus' description of *Casuarina equisetifolia* inadequate. Rogers (1982) concurs with this view. However, Friis (1980) considers the description of Linnaeus sufficient for valid publication. If the arguments of Bullock are accepted, the correct citations are: *Casuarina* L. ex Adans. and *Casuarina equisetifolia* L. ex J. R. & G. Forst.

#### JUGLANDACEAE

CARYA ALBA (L.) Nutt. ex Ell. This common tree of eastern U.S. has been overlooked in the northern counties. Sumter Co.: *Ober 66* (FLAS). Volusia Co.: *Brichard s.n.* (FLAS).

The mockernut hickory has long been known as *Carya tomentosa* (Poir.) Nutt., due to confusion in the protologue of *Juglans alba* L. However, the typification of the later by Crantz (Inst. Rei Herb. 1:157. 1766) and subsequent clarifications by Rehder (1945) and Howard and Staples (1983) reveal that *Carya alba* is the correct name for this taxon. The earliest valid transfer of the epithet into *Carya* was that of Elliot (Sketch. Bot. S. Carol. 2:624. 1824). Although the description accompanying Elliott's transfer of Linnaeus' *Juglans alba* clearly refers to the shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata* (Mill.) K. Koch), the transfer is valid according to article 55.2, ICBN (Voss 1983).

#### FAGACEAE

QUERCUS LYRATA Walt. This oak of bottomlands in the southeastern United

States extends into our area along the Suwannee River. Levy Co.: *Skean* 945 (FLAS, USF).

#### URTICACEAE

*URTICA URENS* L. A native of Europe, this species is adventive in our area in vegetable fields. Orange Co.: *Riffle s.n.* (FLAS).

#### POLYGONACEAE

*ANTENORON VIRGINIANUM* (L.) Roberty & Vautier = *Tovara virginiana* (L.) Raf. (Fl. Ludov. 28. 1817) must replace *Tovara* Adans. (Fam. Pl. 2:276. 1763) since the latter is rejected in favor of the conserved later homonym *Tovaria* Ruiz & Pavon (Prodr. 49. 1794) of the Tovariaceae (Graham & Wood 1965; Voss et al. 1983).

*ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM* Nutt var. *GNAPHALIFOLIUM* Gandg. = *Eriogonum floridanum* Small. This taxon is best treated as a variety of the widespread lower great plains species *E. longifolium* (Reveal 1968).

Reevaluation by Nesom & Bates (1984) provides evidence that the following two taxa are best treated at the specific level.

*POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA* (Small) Nesom & Bates = *Polygonella ciliata* Meisn. var. *basiramia* (Small) Horton.

*POLYGONELLA ROBUSTA* (Small) Nesom & Bates = *Polygonella fimbriata* var. *robusta* (Small) Horton.

#### CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*STIPULICIDA SETACEA* Michx. var. *LACERATA* James. A study of the variability of *Stipulicida* in Florida results in the recognition of two varieties (var. *setacea* and var. *lacerata*) for our area (Judd 1983).

#### CERATOPHYLLACEAE

*CERATOPHYLLUM MURICATUM* Cham. = *Ceratophyllum echinatum* A. Gray—Based on a study of the neotropical species of the genus, the correct name for this species is *C. muricatum* (Lowden 1978). Further study by Donald Les (pers. comm.) supports this interpretation.

#### BRASSICACEAE

*CORONOPUS DIDYMUS* (L.) J. E. Smith. A native of Europe, this widespread weed of North America has been collected in Florida to the north and south of our range and was to be expected. Palm Beach Co.: *Correll et al.* 51528 (USF).

#### ROSACEAE

*DUHLIESNEA INDICA* (Andrz.) Focke. This native of Asia is widely naturalized in Europe and eastern North America; the following is the southernmost in Florida. Marion Co.: *Norman & Buckner s.n.* (USF).

#### FABACEAE

*ALYSICARPUS OVALIFOLIUS* (Schum. & Thonn.) J. Léonard. This is the correct name for the common weedy plant in Florida and must replace *Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC. which has been misapplied. *Alysicarpus vaginalis* is restricted in Florida to the southernmost counties, outside our range.

*CENTROSEMA ARENICOLUM* (Small) Hermann = *C. floridanum* (Britt.) Lakela. Small's name (Fl. SE U.S. 651. 1903) predates Britton's (*Torreya* 4:142. 1904) by one year.

Adoption of Irwin and Barneby's (1982) treatment of the New World Cassiinae necessitates changes for the central Florida species previously placed in *Cassia*, now redistributed in *Chamaecrista* and *Senna*.

CHAMAECRISTA FASCICULATA (Michx.) Greene = *Cassia chamaecrista* L.

CHAMAECRISTA NICTITANS (L.) Moench = *Cassia nictitans* L.

CHAMAECRISTA NICTITANS (L.) Moench var. ASPERA (Muhl. ex Ell.) Irwin & Barneby = *Cassia nictitans* L. var. *aspera* (Muhl. ex Ell.) Greene.

CHAMAECRISTA PILOSA L.

CHAMAECRISTA ROTUNDIFOLIA (Pers.) Greene = *Cassia rotundifolia* Pers.

CHAMAECRISTA SERPENS (L.) Greene = *Cassia serpens* L.

SENNA ALATA (L.) Roxb. = *Cassia alata* L.

SENNA LIGUSTRINA (L.) Irwin & Barnaby = *Cassia ligustrina* L.

SENNA MARILANDICA (L.) Link = *Cassia marilandica* L.

SENNA OBTUSIFOLIA (L.) Irwin & Barneby = *Cassia obtusifolia* L.

SENNA OCCIDENTALIS (L.) Link = *Cassia occidentalis* L.

SENNA PENDULA (Willd.) Irwin & Barneby var. GLABRATA (Vog.) Irwin & Barneby = *Cassia coluteoides* Coll.

CORONILLA VARIA L. A native of Eurasia, this ground cover is infrequently planted in Florida and rarely escapes. Lee Co.: *Brumbach* 8449 (FLAS); *Brumbach* 8623 (FLAS).

A revision of *Crotalaria* for Africa and Madagascar (Polhill 1983) necessitates the following two nomenclatural changes.

CROTALARIA PALLIDA Ait. = *C. mucronata* Desv.

CROTALARIA BREVIDENS Benth. var. INTERMEDIA (Kotschy) Polhill = *C. intermedia* Kotschy.

CROTALARIA ROTUNDIFOLIA (Walt.) Gmel. There is little justification for maintaining var. *vulgaris* Windler.

KUMMEROWIA STRATA (Thunb.) Schindler = *Lespedeza striata* (Thunb.) Hook. & Arn. The acceptance of the genus *Kummerowia* as a segregate of *Lespedeza* (Ohashi et al. 1981) necessitates this change.

## RUTACEAE

CITRUS × PARADISI Macf. = *C. paradisi* (L.) Macf. Recent studies by Scora et al. (1982) support the proposal that this is a hybrid between the sweet orange, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, and the Pummelo, *C. maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (= *C. grandis* (L.) Osbeck, fide Scora).

## EUPHORBIACEAE

JATROPHA GOSSYPHIFOLIA L. This species of tropical America is infrequently cultivated in Florida and locally escaped. The Pinellas County collection was made along the edge of a mangrove stand, conditions similar to the usual habitat for the species in tropical America. Pinellas Co.: *Beckner* 2627 (USF).

## SAPINDACEAE

SAPINDUS SAPONARIA L. *Sapindus marginata* Willd. is distinguished from *S. saponaria* only by its unwinged leaf rachis. We feel the Florida material is best treated as a single species, following Little (1979).

## RHAMNACEAE

ZIZIPHUS CELATA Judd & Hall. This species, possibly extinct, is known from only two collections from Highlands County, the type collected in 1948 (Judd and Hall 1984) and

the following made in 1955. Highlands Co.: *Brass* 25333 (Archbold Biological Station Herbarium).

## VITACEAE

*CISSUS VERTICILLATA* (L.) Nicols. & Jarvis = *Cissus sicyoides* L. The deletion of Article 71, ICBN (Voss et al. 1983) rejecting names based on monstrosities necessitates this change (Nicolson and Jarvis 1984).

*VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA* Michx. The northern scuppernong grape is now known to extend into the northwestern part of our area. Hernando Co.: *Beckner* 2670 (USF).

## MALVACEAE

*HIBISCUS CANNABINUS* L. Native to Africa, this species is occasionally planted and found as an escape. Okeechobee Co.: *Beckner* 1970 (FLAS).

*SIDA SANTAREMENSIS* Monteiro. A native of Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia, this species is adventive in our area. This was first reported for North America from central Florida by Fryxell et al. (1984). The following collections were made from a second site in addition to the one from Hillsborough County cited by Fryxell et al. Hillsborough Co.: *Wunderlin & Van Hoek* 9819; *Van Hoek s.n.* (USF); *Moffler* 236 (USF).

## CISTACEAE

*LECHEA PULCHELLA* Raf. A species of the Atlantic coastal plain, this was previously known in Florida to the north of our area. Volusia Co.: *Hansen & Richardson* 6235 (USF).

## BEGONIACEAE

*BEGONIA CUCULLATA* Willd. var. *HOOKERI* (A. DC.) L. B. Smith & Schub. = *Begonia semperflorens* Link & Otto. According to *Hortus Third* (Bailey Hortorium 1976), this is the correct name for this taxon.

## CACTACEAE

*CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS* (L.) Mill. var. *ARMATUS* (K. Schum.) L. Bens. = *Cereus coniflorus* Weingart. This is the correct name for this taxon according to Benson (1982).

## MYRTACEAE

*MELALEUCA LINARIIFOLIA* Sm. this is the second species of this predominantly Australian genus to become naturalized in Florida. Its potential as a noxious weed tree like *M. quinquenervia* is unknown. Osceola Co.: *Sauleda & Sauleda* 8006 (USF).

## ERICACEAE

*LYONIA LIGUSTRINA* (L.) DC. var. *FOLIOSIFLORA* (Michx.) Fern. Judd's (1981) monograph of the genus indicates that the material in central Florida should be placed in this variety rather than the typical.

*RHODODENDRON CANESCENS* (Michx.) Sweet. This is the southernmost station for this species in Florida. Marion Co.: *Judd* 3228 (FLAS, USF).

## PRIMULACEAE

*ANAGALLIS MINIMA* (L.) Krause = *Centunculus minimus* L. The differences between *Centunculus* and *Anagallis* are not sufficient in our opinion to maintain the former as a distinct genus. We are following Godfrey and Wooten (1981) and Ferguson (1972).

## SAPOTACEAE

BUMELIA SALICIFOLIA (L.) Sw. = *Dipholis salicifolia* (L.) A. Rich. *Dipholis* is best united with *Bumelia* as discussed by Stearn (1968).

## OLEACEAE

LIGUSTRUM SINENSE Lour. Native to China, this commonly cultivated shrub is occasionally found as persistent and less commonly as an escape. Hillsborough Co.: *Wunderlin et al.* 9514 (USF).

## GENTIANACEAE

NYMPHOIDES CORDATA (Ell.) Fern. This species enters our area from north Florida. Lake Co.: *Easterday* 279 (FLAS).

## APOCYNACEAE

TABERNAEMONTANA DIVARICATA (L.) R. Br. = *Ervatania coronaria* (L.) Stapf. According to Leeuwenberg (1976), there is little justification for the splitting of the pantropical *Tabernaemontana* into segregate genera.

## ASCLEPIADACEAE

MATELEA GONOCARPA (Walt.) Shoiners. Drapelik (1970) reports that *M. suberosa* (L.) Shoiners is misapplied to the North American plants.

## CONVOLVULACEAE

IPOMOEA CORDATOTRILoba Dennst. = *Ipomoea trichocarpa* Ell. This is the correct name for this common Florida species (Manitz 1983). Although the epithet was originally hyphenated ("cordato-triloba") by Dennstedt (1810), according to Article 73.9, ICBN (Voss et al. 1983) the hyphen should be deleted.

IPOMOEA IMPERATI (Vahl) Griseb. = *I. stolonifera* (Cyrillo) J. Fl Gmel. La Valva and Sabato (1983) show that *I. imperati* is the correct name for this species.

IPOMOEA VIOLACEA L. = *I. macranthera* Roem. & Schult. Manitz (1977) shows *I. violacea* is the correct name for this well known species. (See also Powell et al. 1978; Powell 1979).

## POLEMONIACEAE

PHLOX PILOSA L. A highly variable species for which subsp. *detonsa* (A. Gray) Wherry can not be maintained.

## VERBENACEAE

GLANDULARIA CANADENSIS (L.) Nutt. Common north of here, this species is adventive in our area. Citrus Co.: *Arnold et al. s.n.* (FLAS); *Baltzell* 4713 (FLAS); *Schmidt A-165* (USF); *Wunderlin* 9403 (USF). Highlands Co.: *Brass* 15267. Seminole Co.: *Schallert s.n.* (FLAS).

The acceptance of *Phyla* as distinct from *Lippia* necessitates the following two changes.

PHYLA NODIFLORA (L.) Greene = *Lippia nodiflora* (L.) Michx.

PHYLA STOECHADIFOLIA (L.) HBK. = *Lippia stoechadifolia* (L.) Small.

## LAMIACEAE

LEONURUS SIBIRICUS L. This native of central Asia, introduced into North America for its medicinal properties, is occasional in north Florida and was to be expected in our range. Hillsborough Co.: *Lindsey & Arcuri s.n.* (USF).



*MENTHA SPICATA* L. Known from only two sites in central Florida and from sterile material, these collections are provisionally placed. Native to Europe, it is also naturalized in north Florida. Hillsborough Co.: *Beckner* 2602 (USF); *Wunderlin & Beckner* 9826 (USF).

#### SOLANACEAE

*BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS* (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Brecht. & J. Presl. This native of Brazil is occasionally cultivated in central Florida and has become locally naturalized. Hernando Co.: *Wunderlin & Beckner* 9447. County unknown: Eastern shore of Lake Okeechobee, 1924, *Small et al. s.n.* (FLAS).

*PETUNIA* × *HYBRIDA* Vilm. = *P. axillaris* (Lam.) BSP. The cultivated petunia, locally escaped in Florida, is believed to be a hybrid of *P. axillaris* and *violacea* Lindl. Evidence of partial segregation back to the parental types is frequent in our materials.

*PHYSALIS WALTERI* Nutt. Recent study of our collections by J. Sullivan, University of Oklahoma, indicates this is the correct name for Florida material previously identified as *Physalis viscosa* L. In addition, the previously recognized var. *elliottii* (Kunze) Waterfall and var. *maritima* (Curtis) Rydb. are reduced to synonymy.

*PHYSALIS ANGUSTIFOLIA* Nutt. = *Physalis viscosa* var. *elliottii* f. *glabra* Waterfall. This taxon is recognized as a distinct species by J. Sullivan. Hybrids between *P. angustifolia* and *walteri* are common where the two species are sympatric.

*SALPICHRON ORIGANIFOLIA* (Lam.) Baill. A native of southern South America, this species is sparingly naturalized in our area. Citrus Co.: *Keating s.n.* (FLAS); *Weber s.n.* (FLAS). Volusia Co.: *Evans et al.* 45513 (FSU).

#### SCROPHULARIACEAE

*LIMNOPHILA INDICA* (L.) Druce. This is the first report of this Old World species in Florida. Both this and the related species *L. sessiliflora* are grown as aquarium plants (Godfrey and Wooten 1981) which may account for their occasional occurrence in North America. Pinellas Co.: *Richardson* 891 (USF).

#### RUBIACEAE

*GENIPA CLUSIFOLIA* (Jacq.) Griseb. = *Casasia clusifolia* (Jacq.) Urban. If *Casasia* is submerged into *Genipa* as is advocated by most workers (e.g. Little 1979), *Gempa clusifolia* is the correct name for this taxon.

#### ASTERACEAE

*ACMELLA REPENS* (Walt.) L. C. Rich. = *Spilanthes americana* (Mutis ex L.f.) Hieron. R. Jansen (1981) segregates *Acmella* from *Spilanthes*. Recent study of our collections by Jansen shows that our plants are best referred to *Acmella repens* (= *Spilanthes americana* var. *repens* (Walt.) A. H. Moore).

*ASTER FONTINALIS* Alex. This taxon, previously placed in synonymy under *A. dumosus*, is considered specifically distinct (Jones 1984; J. Semple pers. comm.). Additional study is needed to determine if this species is distinct from *A. leonis* Britton from Cuba (Jones 1984). Lee Co.: *Brumbach* 7049 (FLAS); *Brumbach* 8701 (USF); *Brumbach* 9131 (FLAS, USF).

*ASTER SIMMONDSII* Small. This taxon, previously placed in synonymy under *A. dumosus*, is considered specifically distinct (Jones 1980; J. Semple pers. comm.). The following representative specimens have been annotated by J. Semple: Brevard Co.: *Shuey & Poppleton* 1554 (USF). Broward Co.: *McCart* 11256 (USF). Citrus Co.: *Genelle & Fleming* 1157 (USF). DeSoto Co.: *Fulton* 296 (USF). Hardee Co.: *Shuey* 2026 (USF). Hendry Co.: *Brass* 33407

(USF). Hernando Co.: *Cooley et al.* 8099 (USF). Hillsborough Co.: *Lakela* 25607 (USF). Indian River Co.: *Wunderlin & Beckner* 6414 (USF). Lee Co.: *Wunderlin et al.* 5383 (USF). Levy Co.: *Ray* 9690 (USF). Manatee Co.: *Lakela* 24883 (USF). Martin Co.: *Popenoe* 1032 (USF). Palm Beach Co.: *McCart* 10398 (USF). Polk Co.: *Lakela* 23726 (USF).

*CENTRATHERUM PUNCTATUM* Cass. A native of tropical America, this species is occasionally cultivated in Florida and rarely found as an escape. Volusia Co.: *Harmon s.n.* (FLAS).

*DYSSODIA TENUILOBA* (DC.) Robins. This western U.S. Plant in cultivation in St Petersburg has escaped locally and is spreading along roadsides. Pinellas Co.: *Burdett s.n.* (USF); *Chayet* 148 (FLAS).

*ECLIPTA PROSTRATA* (L.) L. = *Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk. Roxburgh (Fl. Ind. 3: 438. 1832) united *E. prostrata* and *E. alba* under *E. prostrata* predating Hasskarl (Pl. Jav. Rar. 528. 1848) who united the taxa under *E. alba*. (Koyama and Boufford 1981; Voss et al. 1983).

Following the publications of Sieren (1981) and Taylor and Taylor (1983), reexamination of our materials of *Euthamia* results in recognition of two rather than three species and the following two nomenclatural changes.

*EUTHAMIA GRAMINIFOLIA* (L.) Nutt. var. *HIRTIPES* (Fern.) C. & J. Taylor. Materials previously determined as *E. leptcephala* (Torr. & Gray) Greene and *E. tenuifolia* are best placed here. *Euthamia leptcephala* is excluded from the flora.

*EUTHAMIA TENUIFOLIA* (Pursh) Greene = *Euthamia minor* (Michx.) Greene.

*SOLIDAGO ODORA* Ait. var. *CHAPMANII* (A. Gray) Cronq. = *Solidago chapmanii* A. Gray. The slight differences between *S. odora* and *S. chapmanii* and the number of intermediaries in the area of sympatry indicate the latter is best treated as a variety of the former (Cronquist 1977).

*SOLIVA MUTISHI* HBK. Materials of this South American species were previously misidentified as *Soliva anthemifolia* (Juss.) R. Br. ex Less., a species not known to occur in central Florida (See Cabrera 1949; Correll & Johnston 1970; Gandhi and Thomas 1984).

*SOLIVA PTEROSPERMA* (Juss.) Less. This native of South America is a common turf weed in north and west Florida. Lake Co.: *Daubennire & Daubennire s.n.* (USF).

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